The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871. NO. 40.

PEORIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY SEP 13 1871

POLITICAL.

The New Issues Reviewed By Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Conventions of New Jersey and Minnesota.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League.

Republican Triumph at the Elections in New Mexico.

Rally of Republicans at Lima, O.—Speech of Governor Hayes.

MR. GROESBECK'S SPEECH.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 13.—At a Democratic meeting, held to-day in this city, the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck addressed the people, saying, after a few introductory remarks:

Important changes have been made in our political condition during the last ten years, and not a few of our very best citizens believe we have gone downward. I don't wonder at this. The condition of our people prior to 1861 was one of extraordinary contentment and quietness. The peace of the nation had never been broken, and the constitution had always commanded respect. None of our sacred rights, as we call them, such as liberty of the press, freedom of speech, and the like, had been violated. I believe the writ of habeas corpus had not been suspended prior to 1861. We sought to administer the Federal Government for general purposes and the State Government for special and home purposes, and neither had seriously invaded the jurisdiction of the other. As our fathers started, so we had gone on—peacefully and steadily, and without any noticeable departure. The governments over us did not embarrass us; they were in no sense a burden, and taxation fell as light upon our houses as a gentle snow. It was a most happy condition for all of us who enjoyed the privileges and immunities of citizenship. All did not enjoy these privileges and immunities. There was slavery in the land...

[illegible]

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 13.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city, to-day, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Winthrop Young, of St. Anthony; ...

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The State Democratic Convention met to-day, Colonel William C. Alexander presiding. After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon, on the first ballot, Joel Parker, of Monmouth, received 179 votes; Judge Bedle, of Hudson, 179; Charles Haight, of Monmouth, 128; Benjamin F. Lee, of Cumberland, 117; Nehemiah Perry, of Essex, 12, and Thomas D. Armstrong, of Burlington, 6. Before the vote was announced, Hudson County changed her vote to Joel Parker. This was followed by similar changes, and, finally, Joel Parker was nominated by acclamation. ...

[illegible]

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, met to-day at the Continental Hotel, Ex-Governor W. A. Newell, of New Jersey, in the chair, and Thomas G. Baker acting Secretary.

[illegible]

GOVERNOR HAYES ON THE STUMP.

[illegible]

THE ELECTION IN NEW MEXICO.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13.—The election in the Territory of New Mexico, on Monday, resulted in a great Republican triumph. ...

[illegible]

THE ELECTION IN COLORADO.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Hall, Sweeney, and Tweed Hold a Protracted Secret Conference.

Demand by Sweeney that Somebody Must be Thrown Overboard.

Riotous Workmen Besiege the Office of the City Chamberlain.

Further Proceedings in the Injunction Suit.

Tone of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Grain Markets.

A Defalcation of $115,000 at the Post Office.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A TAMMANY CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Hall, Sweeney, and Tweed held a long, secret, and, it is rumored, rather unsatisfactory meeting this afternoon, the object of which was to devise some means of forcing Comptroller Connolly to resign. These Tammany chieftains are considerably alarmed at the unexpectedly firm stand taken by the Comptroller in refusing to offer himself as a sacrifice. Sweeney, it is said, insists that in the present crisis it is absolutely necessary for Tammany to throw somebody overboard, and that "that somebody must be Connolly."

DEMAND BY WORKMEN.

About 250 of the workmen on the boulevards and Croton Water Works assembled at 11 a. m., yesterday, in the basement of the new Court House, and patiently waited till 12, to be summoned to the City Chamberlain's office to receive some one month's and some one week's pay. Soon after, about 150 more workmen joined them, and, as the expected summons had not been received, they tumultuously rushed up the stairs to the door of the Chamberlain's office, where they were met by a policeman, who stopped their entrance. Exasperated at this, they began to shout loudly and angrily:

"Give us our money!"

"We must have money, because our families must have food."

"Why don't Connolly sign the pay-rolls if he isn't going to resign?"

"Bring out Slippery Dick, and we will make him sign the rolls."

The actions of the men grew momentarily more threatening, and it required the utmost exertions of the policemen to keep them from storming both the Chamberlain's and Comptroller's offices. At this critical juncture, Deputy Commissioner Sterrs came out of the Chamberlain's office, calmly confronted the excited crowd, and said: "Men, if you will be quiet, and offer no violence, we will try and pay you when the Comptroller comes; but we can't do it before. Be patient and you will get your money."

Just at this moment a small squad of policemen arrived and drove the workmen down stairs, where they indulged in such expressions as:

"If we don't get our money, we'll dig a grave for Slippery Dick."

"Judge Barnard's injunction don't hurt us, and he knows it."

"We can't be fooled in that way."

One of the foremen of the Croton Water Works assured them that they would be paid without fail to-morrow. Receiving like assurances from City Paymaster Whiton, the great majority of the men dispersed about 3 o'clock, declaring that if Connolly valued his life he must sign the roll, and no longer try to play off upon them Judge Barnard's injunction.

About 3 o'clock the few who remained again assembled before the door of the Chamberlain's office and clamored for their money. They were quieted by a repetition of the assurance, but left uttering savage threats against Connolly if the rolls were not signed so that they could get their money to-morrow.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened steady, but afterwards became weak, heavy, and then irregular, and declined in some stocks. Rock Island, Union Pacific, and the Northwest shares were weak and declined, but Wabash, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Erie, and Reading were strong. There was a large business transacted during the day. The sellers were chiefly bears, and timid and weak parties, while the buyers were strong and influential. The leading bears were covering their shorts at every decline in the market. The position of speculation is essentially the same as in the middle of August, before the recent advance was effected.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy through the day at 3@3 per cent on call, with governments and stock collaterals. The bulk of the loans at the close was at 3½ per cent on stocks. There was some calling in of loans early in the day for the purpose of affecting the market, but this operation failed to produce any effect.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was heavy, and declined, owing to the low offerings to the government. The Assistant Treasurer to-day received proposals for government bonds to the amount of $5,806,100, at prices ranging from 113.39 to 113.58. The $1,000,000 were awarded to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co, at 113.58. Central Pacific gold bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾. Union Pacific gold bonds, 90¼; land grants, 84; incomes, 83¼; stock, 30⅛ to 30¼.

[illegible]

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull, but firm, throughout the day. The price opened at 114¼, declined to 113⅞, closing at that price at 3 p. m. The rates paid for borrowing were ¾, 3-32, 7-64, 1-16, 3-64, 1-32, 2, and 3 per cent; and for carrying 3 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 113⅞ to 114 at close.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

Business in dry goods was comparatively quiet to-day, owing in some measure to the unpleasant weather. The Western trade is improving. Domestic cotton goods are firm in price, and there is a fair demand, especially on prints. Woollen goods are moderately active, and prices are steady. The importers have been selling freely this week to jobbers, and desirable goods are in short supply compared with the demand. Desirable styles of dress goods, silks, and velvets of low grades are selling freely.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Common and medium grades of State and Western flours were in only moderate demand, and without quotable advance, though some holders insisted upon higher prices, and occasionally obtained them. The family brands were tending upward. Southern flours are in good demand and firm, the sales being about 5,000 barrels. The wheat market was 1@2 cents better, but less active, from a variety of causes. Offerings were comparatively limited, and buyers less eager at the advance. The sales were about 147,000 bushels. Corn was 1 cent higher, but not so active. Sales were 150,000 bushels.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ANTI-TAMMANY INJUNCTION CASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—In the injunction suit to-day, affidavits were read in behalf of Wm. M. Tweed, denying generally the allegations in the complaint, especially that Ingersoll was ever his agent, or that the expenses of his department were in excess of what the law allowed.

[illegible]

DEFALCATION AT THE POST OFFICE.

Superintendent Norton, of the Money Order Department of the Post Office, has confessed that he is a defaulter to the amount of $115,000, ...

[illegible]

EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.

A great procession of the various workingmen's unions, in demonstration of their resolution to insist on the eight-hour rule, took place to-day. ...

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Great Powers to Co-operate in Suppressing the International Society.

M. de Tocqueville to be Appointed French Minister at Washington.

Trains Running Regularly Through the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—It is thought the census of Berlin, now being taken, will show a population of 800,000.

SALZBURG, Sept. 13.—It has been decided by Bismarck, Count Von Beust, and other diplomats who remained here after the departure of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph, to suppress the International Society, and settle finally the Schleswig question.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The American institution of street railways has extended itself to the Island of Java. A line has just been opened to public use in the City of Batavia.

A cotton exhibition is proposed to be held at Manchester in 1872.

The report that Vernon Harcourt intends to resign his seat in Parliament is false.

The Allen steamships, conveying mails to Halifax, will hereafter leave Liverpool on Wednesdays.

The people of Cardiff are intensely indignant that the American vessel Lonellet has put into that port with cholera on board.

[illegible]

France.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—M. De Tocqueville, a nephew of the late distinguished statesman, will probably receive the appointment of French Minister to Washington.

[illegible]

Turkey.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 13.—The people of this city are excited by the false report that the Jews had sacrificed a Christian child. They made an attack on their market place. The government promptly interfered with a strong force. The prefecture arrested the leaders of the riot, and order was restored. No attempt has been made to renew the disturbances.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Local authorities in various parts of the island have sent to Havana over 1,000 Chinese. ...

[illegible]

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The Minister of the Interior has issued an order for the dismissal of all police inspectors who have failed to execute the orders issued by the government in relation to gambling houses.

King Amadeus has entirely recovered, and is at Tarragona, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the people.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—The King of the Belgians has sent a letter of thanks to the crew of the United States war steamer Juniata, for saving the lives of a crew of a boat that capsized in the Scheldt.

Italy.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Italy announces that the Mont Cenis tunnel has been successfully opened, and that trains are now passing through it without delay.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—The Opinione states that Count de Remusat, French Minister, declares that France accepts the accomplished facts in Italy. She only wishes to see the spiritual independence of the Pope secured. The renewal of cordial relations between France and Italy is, therefore, possible.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Langham, the noted English pugilist, died in London, on September 1.

—There were three deaths from yellow fever at Charleston on September 1.

—L. G. Cowper, a well-known dancing master of Pittsburgh, committed suicide, by shooting himself through the heart, at the St. Charles Hotel in that city, on Tuesday night. Cause, temporary insanity.

—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office at Ellis, Kan., was entered by burglars, on Tuesday night, and robbed of $2,000. They bored through the wall of a room in which three men were sleeping.

—The old settlers of Sangamon County will have a reunion, to-morrow, at Chatham. Governor Palmer, Judge McClernand, and other prominent gentlemen, will be present and make addresses.

[illegible]

Acquittal of George Vanderpool.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Paymaster Hodge a Defaulter to the Amount of $400,000.

The Attorney General Preparing for the Approaching Term of the Supreme Court.

A Preliminary Census Report to be Issued to the Press.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DEFALCATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The defalcation of Paymaster Hodge presents a curious case of gross irregularities, becoming known over a year ago to several persons, not being successfully covered up. ...

[illegible]

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with directions from the Secretary of the Interior, has issued instructions to the District Land Office at Menasha, Wis., for the sale of two townships of land heretofore reserved for the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians. ...

[illegible]

FAIRS.

Third Day of the Kansas State Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 13.—The season of 1871, now about to close, has been most favorable for the farmers of Kansas ...

[illegible]

Champaign County Fair—The Industrial University.

[illegible]

Fair at Grand Rapids, Mich.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Exposition.

[illegible]

Cases Disposed of by the Supreme Court.

[illegible]

Attempted Bank Robbery.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 13.—While the Cashier of the People's Bank, of this city, was at dinner to-day, two strangers entered the bank and pointed revolvers at the clerk's head and demanded the money. The clerk grasped a revolver, and fired twice at the robbers without effect. The robbers fired twice and wounded the clerk slightly in the head. They fled without obtaining any booty. The police are in close pursuit.

Third Day of the Iowa State Fair.

[illegible]

Cleveland Market.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE SOUTH PARK LOTS!

On 7 Years' Time at 7 per cent Interest.

[illegible]

J. ESAIAS WARREN, Room 1, 125 Dearborn-st.

STEAM IS UP! THE BELL RINGS! OFF WE GO!

Where to? TO AUSTIN, by special train at 12 o'clock noon, to-morrow. Hundreds of our best citizens are going, including Editors, Ministers, Ladies, and others. They are bound to invest in the SPLENDID PROPERTY at

AUSTIN!

Which we shall sell on that day. Remember the advantages:

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE AT A SACRIFICE

A Profitable Investment. FOR SALE

ALSO,

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

NORTH EVANSTON GROVE PROPERTY.

All Lots 50x150 Feet,

Fronting on wide Avenues, from 75 to 150 feet wide.

This village is but a short ride from Chicago—is near to the Lake and the Evanston Colleges, and is being rapidly improved. Good inducements offered parties who will build good houses.

JOHN CULVER, No. 85 Clark-st.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Evening Schools will be opened upon MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, at the following places:

SOUTH DIVISION—At the Jones and the Haven School Buildings.

NORTH DIVISION—At the Kinzie and the Franklin School Buildings.

WEST DIVISION—At the Old Washington and the Foster School Buildings.

[illegible]

WINDOW DRESS GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

REMEMBER

HASKINS & WOLCOTT

MAKE A

SPECIALTY OF

WINDOW DRESS GOODS!

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90 RANDOLPH-ST.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE BUREAU'S

LIFE INS. REVIEWS

Every Life Insurance Agent should have a copy.

Every Holder of a Policy of Life Insurance should carefully read these Reviews.

For sale by WESTERN NEWS CO., Chicago.

READY-MADE HOUSES.

Ready Made HOUSES.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO BUILDING COMPANY ...

[illegible]

DRESS PATTERNS, ETC.

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO.

S. T. TAYLOR, of New York, has appointed Mrs. WYANT Local Agent of his perfect system GARMENT CUTTING, ...

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Hyde Park Gas Co.

[illegible]

GAME DINNER.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

[illegible]

TABLE LINENS, ETC.

Table Linens, Etc.,

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are now opening their Fall Styles Table Damasks, Barnsley, Richardson, and other makes, all new and elegant designs; Cloths, single and to sets, ...

[illegible]

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Great Reduction in Prices!

We will commence selling, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, our large stock of FURNITURE, of every description,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Contemplating to vacate one of the Warerooms now occupied by us, we must reduce our stock AT ANY SACRIFICE.

Our assortment is complete.

Also, a large stock of DESKS and OFFICE FURNITURE, of every description, which must be sold.

You Can Save 25 Per Cent

By calling on us and getting our PRICES before purchasing.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 167 & 169 Randolph-st.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph-st.

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STOCK now complete, with a very large, choice and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of the finest fabrics, of LATEST IMPORTATION, which it will afford us pleasure to exhibit.

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REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR

[illegible]

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

[illegible]

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On Chicago city real estate. Funds in hand.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

HULL, LIDELL & CO., DEALERS IN

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22 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

To Grocers and Butchers.

[illegible]

For Sale or Rent.

THE SHEFFIELD STEAM FLOURING MILLS, ...

[illegible]

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WESTMINSTER HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Cor. Irving Place and Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

LEWIS P. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

CHOLERA MEDICINE.

"PREPARE FOR THE CHOLERA."

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

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SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

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Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

CEDAR POSTS.

CEDAR POSTS.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MISSES R. & E. GRANT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

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MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE.

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PRANG'S American Chromos.

Just Published:

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In Preparation:

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PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS, IMPERIALS, ALBUM CARDS, Rewards of Merit, Illuminated Texts for Day and Sunday Schools, etc.

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BLANK BOOKS.

$25,000 WORTH OF BLANK BOOKS

At Cost! At Cost! FOR 30 DAYS.

SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., Stationers, Book Manufacturers, and Commercial Printers, 84 DEARBORN-ST., Chicago.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

30,000 Families in the United States use them.

145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes good Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

[illegible]

PARK & TILFORD, 921 and 923 Broadway.

CLOTHS, ETC.

S. SLATER & SONS, 115 and 117 Franklin-st., New York,

Are offering full lines of the fabrics of The SLATER WOOLLEN COMPANY, INCLUDING CLOTHS, CASTORS, DOESKINS AND TRICOTS IN BLACK AND COLORS; also the XX, S. S. & SONS, and IMPERIAL styles of ROLLED JACONETS, RED CROSS CAMBRICS, RED CROSS CONGLISS and other qualities of Wigans in great variety. HOLLANDS, SILESIAS, TRUNK LININGS, &c., furnished by the WEBSTER COTTON CO., all at attractive prices, and to which the attention of the trade is invited.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

To Contractors.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Army Clothing and Equipage.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

GEO. W. MATHEWS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune,
DAILY EDITION—$12.00 per annum; $6.00 for six months; $3.00 for three months; $1.00 per month. Sunday Edition, $2.00 per annum. Daily and Sunday, $14.00 per annum. To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county. Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk. Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
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M. C. HAMEL, City Circulator.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

THE WORK OF TAMMANY.

The progress of the exposure of the New York municipal government is rapid and encouraging. One of the main of confused reports we learn that there is probably a division of sentiment in the quartette, and that Sweeney has from the first been opposed to stealing on a large scale, and still refuses to apologize for the tremendous frauds of Tweed and Connolly. It may be that this defection will eventually lead to the thorough investigation of the whole proceedings, and enable the proper authorities to lay bare the transactions of Tammany during the last six years. The reported burglary in the Comptroller's office will probably be connected with the robbery of the vouchers and the bribery of the vouchers are guilded by part of the general scheme of dishonesty. The Comptroller states that the robbery of the vouchers amounts to nothing, because such documents exist in duplicate. If this be the fact, the value of the robbery is not apparent; because the man who knew enough of the business of the office to lay his hands on the vouchers must also have known that they existed in duplicate, and that their loss was of amount to nothing. The story of the robbery is palpably unfounded, and the parties implicated in the affair will be detected. Hall's request for Connolly to resign looks like another "put-up job." In every official act of Connolly, Hall was a participant. They are equally responsible—neither the one more nor less than the other.

The fact that there have been the most stupendous robberies of the public is now conceded; the only denials that are interposed are as to their extent and as to the share of guilt of each of the parties. Tammany stands in the light of a man who objected to the stealing because the amount was too great to be taken at one time, and because the robbery was likely to be found out. While he did not inform the police that his pals were in the house lugging the property, he thought he was protecting himself sufficiently by refusing to actually take part in the robbery until all danger of discovery had passed away. But no one now believes anything that may be said by Hall or Connolly, Tweed or Sweeney; and anything short of a full and thorough disclosure is a mere waste of words and time. The injunction has arrested the sale of one issue of new bonds; the ordinary revenue has been expended, and the City Government must now be run on credit. The moment Tammany ceases to distribute cash, that moment Tammany will be abandoned by those who have lived upon it. The indignation against paying out to have the effect of starving the City Government into some action that will enable the public to reach the truth. The Legislature does not meet until January, four months hence, at which time the Mayor, Comptroller, and Tweed might be legislated out of office, and a provisional government established. But in the meantime the men in office will have complete authority and control, and to the extent of their ability will endeavor to cover up their tracks.

There is, therefore, nothing to be done but to prosecute vigorously by civil and criminal proceedings; to arrest and hold to bail of the most excessive kind; to use money to so hedge Hall, Tweed and Connolly that they cannot escape, cannot go on in their work and must abandon the offices and plunder they hold. It is impossible to investigate the business of the Comptroller's office while personally occupied by Hall as the Mayor. The new Comptroller must be selected by some other person than Mayor Hall. Until these parties surrender the trusts they have abused, the only remedy is to prosecute. Tammany Hall is on trial and Tammany must be broken down and destroyed before there can be any sufficient protection for the future or any truthful history of the past.

THE LA SALLE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

We have received the following note from a respectable citizen:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is there to be ignorance of a bold scheme of robbery now attempted to be passed through the Common Council, under the cover of a proposition to lay a way for the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad to enter the city. The line of entrance is kept in the background, until they can, hoodwink enough of the aldermen to vote it in a time of their politics. The pretended design is to get a new competing road into Chicago, and to secure it, they offer to put on a bridge over, glancing at the thing, one readily see that no such road could ever be built. The real scheme is to get the Bloomington road into the city, and the bridge is a mere blind for speculative purposes. They have bought up an old speculative charter. Their ordinance is to be made by Tuesday next, when they expect to be ready to go to Springfield and get the Legislature to ratify it over the heads of the people. Their ordinance is to run from the lake shore, by an inferior one at the junction of Sibley street and the South Branch of the river. If they desire an additional passenger station on the South Branch, they already have the facilities for obtaining it without buying it from the LaSalle & Chicago Company, or asking the Common Council for it.

The real question to be considered is whether the city ought to encourage by proper means the construction of new railways seeking an entrance to Chicago. As nothing is asked in the present case but the right of way through certain streets, this question resolves itself into another, viz., are anybody's rights likely to be impaired, or anybody's property injured, by granting an entrance to said new railway? If anybody's property is to be injured, then are the Constitution of the State and Constitution of the United States which declares that "private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without due compensation"—a most wise and just provision, which we apprehend may be appealed to not only in this case, but by the property-holders of South Chicago before we have objected to the laying of a new railway track in that locality. If anyone can show that the proposed track is a damage to them, let the case be presented before a Board of Review, and the proposed line of a Chicago railway, of course, be better protected by private enterprise with the property to be taken and damaged, than to have the question of the construction of new railways left to the caprice of the Common Council, and this we should advise to be whenever possible, that is to say, proper notice is given to property holders of the proposed line of a railway to about to be built which will "carry Chicago people to the suburban towns." If Chicago people want to go to the suburban towns they have a right to do so, and nobody has a right to prevent them, either by building a wall about the city, or by refusing them facilities for reaching the suburban towns.

It appears to us that the city has not reached the point where it can afford to refuse proper facilities to new railways to enter its limits. Whether the facilities proposed in the ordinance to which our correspondent refers are proper or otherwise, we do not know, as it has not been published. There is nothing inherently vicious or wrong in allowing a new railway to enter the city; and the clause of the new constitution which we have quoted removes, or at least participates the hardship which was formerly opposed to the benefit to be gained by granting the right to use public streets for the movements of trains.

The right to operate a horse railway in Wells street, which is said to be a part of the proposed ordinance, depends upon altogether different principles, and here the most timid caution should be exercised by the Councils. There is already one horse-railway track in Wells street. Although it is not now in use, it is liable to be used, and it would be altogether unwise to allow another to be laid down by the side of it.

It is not true that any "pressure" has been brought to bear upon this news paper, either to remain silent or to favor the proposed ordinance. We have no other wish in the premises than to have the rights of all parties, and especially those of the poorer classes along the line of the proposed railway, fully protected.

THE TEST OATH.

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The Times has been seized by a sudden awakening to the exceeding sinfulness of stand the pious necessity of supporting the machinery of religion from the public treasury. It charges that new Constitution of Nebraska with sacrilege against ecclesiastical corporations, in requiring them to pay taxes on their property in excess of $5,000 valuation on each parcel of consecrated possession, and turns up its pious eyes in holy horror and inwardly groans in spirit at the proposed impiety.

If it had stopped there, its malefications against the Nebraska Constitution might have had weight with thoughtless and unreflecting pietists; but it puts its foot through its argument when it ventures to give valid and unassailable reasons for wholesale and unlimited exemption of church property from taxation. It admits that to the extent church property is withdrawn from taxation the effect is to increase taxation on all other property, and that such exemption amounts to a money contribution by the State for the support of the churches. It then proceeds to lay down the principle that nothing should be taxed that does not pay rent, and, as church property pays no rent, therefore it should not be taxed. Its language is:

> Property which in any way brings money or rent which rent pays in every possible relation of the thing called "value" is the property which should bear its share of the burden of taxation, and which is subject to taxation. Land, whether covered with houses or not, three weeks in the week, in cash if it does not bring in rent from the time of value as it is to income cause and consequence. Neither can rent exist where there is no value. Rent is the creature of value, and the principle of taxation, real, actual or estimable, is the only true principle of taxation. Rent does not necessarily exist in actual and estimable, because the use of the property for a purpose is not necessarily for rent. Strictly speaking, rent is no taxable value in such property, but the value of the property is taxable. To the world in general it is not taxable.

According to this doctrine nothing should be taxed unless it pays rent, or yields a pecuniary profit to the owner. No tax should therefore be levied or collected on the property, or property supposed to be property, or property which is not producing rent, interest, or profit to the owner should be exempted for the support of religious and municipal government. Thus land not in cultivation should pay no taxes here but be improved should also be exempt; all houses, stores, shops, mills, factories, when not occupied and in actual use, should be exempt; so all moneys and personal property, when not in use, should escape taxation. Only those persons should be taxed who keep their capital employed. The protection of the laws must be extended to all persons and things; but the cost of this protection should be exclusively borne by the industrious, and the property actively employed in producing rent, and none other. One-half the property of the community is to be saddled with the whole burden of taxation, the other half is to be relieved because it is not earning rent or used in reproduction. In order to find a reason for exempting property belonging to sectarian corporations the Times is obliged to advocate the non-taxation of all the classes of property we have described, and the consequent doubling of taxes on all other property. It is exceedingly gratifying to find this hoary old sinner in so contrite and melting mood of mind, and perhaps it is not best to say anything to chill or discourage its eleventh-hour repentance. But still it would be a great gain to see the wise and salutary check of constitutions, and the many most excellent and beneficent provisions of the new Constitution of Nebraska lost to the people of that young State, on account of their adoption giving offence to the new light of the nineteenth century. We have no other wish in the premises than to have the rights of all parties, and especially those of the poorer classes along the line of the proposed railway, fully protected.

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THE NORTHWEST.

DIAMOND.

Jerome Woodall, of Macon, had his wife in a shocking manner, for which he was fined $30, and given leave to emigrate to Omaha, leaving his wife a deed for his property.

A newly-teacher and a school-teacher, both young ladies, in Tama County, drove March into Toledo, and were married. They will go back to their vocations. They were earning money with which to obtain a better education.

The Presbyterian Sunday-School Aid Society, of Illinois, has issued a circular calling upon the Sunday-schools of the State to contribute to the support of missionary Sunday-schools in destitute localities. Forty-two new schools were established in four months.

Quinn, on cause on hearing of the appeal case of Brough, for days as Minister to Vienna, has addressed to Thiers, declining to accept the appointment and observing its untrustworthiness. The President, however, persisted in the appointment.

David Darke, the oldest law-book seller in New York State, died on the 8th, at the age of 90. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, but came to this country when a boy, and has been a resident of Rochester for several years, and at the time of his death was President of the East River Bank.

In Wisconsin the number of persons in the penitentiary at present is 220, of whom 70 are from Milwaukee. Of the whole number 70 are foreigners, 100 are native born, and 50 are colored. Of the whole number 70 are under twenty years of age, 100 between twenty and thirty, and 50 between thirty and forty.

The Chicago Tribune appears to think it a very good policy for railroads to pay their debts, on the ground that, as a rule, the money borrowed to be used in the purchase is worth more interest than the debt bears. Thus, if a railroad company draws an interest of 5 per cent, according to this philosophy, it is a bad policy for it to pay off the money of the country is worth more than that. But if it pays off the money, it has to borrow it, and if it can borrow this 5 per cent interest, we have disposed of the case which is worth 6, and have no use for the difference. But if it can borrow it, and keeps that

THE MISSOURI LEAD REGION.

Continued Success in Finding Lead.

From the Neosho (Mo.) Journal.

The work of seeking lead goes on with abated vigor, with continued success in finding ore. At the Cedar Creek mines, Messrs. Lacey & Patterson have discovered a ... the lead in the old water shaft ... drifting and taking out first-class ore in large quantities. A new shaft sunk by Wilder reached mineral at a depth of eight feet, and the first thousand ... was brought to the Neosho smelting furnace on Friday. The lead appears to be in ... in this shaft.

The Joplin mines are now producing the largest quantity of mineral in the ... Joplin Creek, in a beautiful country. ... production is much more than the furnaces of Messrs. Sargeant and ... can smelt, and ore is being sent to the furnace in Neosho. The second furnace at ... has just been finished, and they now ... fifty pigs a day. A car load, 200,000 ... is shipped to St. Louis every five days. ... estimated that there are upward of ... pounds of ore waiting to be smelted, and production exceeds the capacity of the furnaces by 50,000 pounds of ore per week. ... the time new shafts are continually sunk, and the rush of miners to ... The mineral is not usually ... twenty-five feet below the surface with easy digging. West ... is a beautiful town situated on a knoll, surrounded by the mines, and together with East Joplin, is growing with unexampled rapidity. The wealth ... acquired causes a feverish excitement ... the men work with a superhuman ... Stores and business houses are erected, and dwelling houses going up in every direction. A livelier place than ... is at the present time it would be hard to find.

A short distance above Ritchey ... indications of lead have been discovered ... several shafts are being sunk there.

One or two locations have been made ... shafts on the border of Newton and ... Counties, and at Grand Falls, and ... places before noted, new shafts are ... sunk.

Qua Paw City, Sept. 5.

Editor Journal: Noticing that you devote a column of ... widely circulated paper to lead and ... I thought perhaps a few lines from ... would not be amiss. We all have the lead here, and, independent of the wonderful ... strikes are reported in the ... shafts are being sunk, with good prospects, ... and Mr. C. R. Mendecker, proprietor of the Qua Paw City mills, has pledged ... street and put in operation a first-class ... and as soon as sufficient ... is developed to justify the enterprise ...

The smelting furnace in Neosho is running night and day, to keep pace with the influx of mineral.

Just as we go to press we learn that a splendid lead has been struck in the ... just south of Morrill's.

Dead Letters.

From the Washington Patriot.

The report of the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department shows that ... were returned to that office as undeliverable in a single month 332,229 letters, which would make, at the same rate, 3,987,348 a year. The reason for this large number of letters being returned is a constant ... with the department, and investigation shows in many cases the grossest negligence and carelessness on the part of the writers. It is no uncommon occurrence to find letters, containing valuable papers, drafts, checks, and money, dropped into post offices without superscription, or, perhaps, with the name of the party to whom addressed, without anything to indicate the post office, county, or State to which it is to go.

One source of great annoyance is the custom which prevails, especially in Virginia and North Carolina and throughout the South, of giving to residences in the country a fancy name, and dating letters "... Hill," "Sunnyside Farm," "... Castle," &c. Parties receiving letters bearing such addresses take no heed of the post mark upon the envelope, but address their replies to the place indicated at the head of the letter, and the result is the letter is forwarded from one ... State to another until it ... finds its way back to the Dead Letter Office, and perhaps never reaches the writer. There are about 30,000 post offices in the United States, and the department has a list of over 80,000 localities, most of them merely fancy names, to which letters are addressed, and this adds to the list. If people in writing letters would date them according to the name of the post office through which they receive their mail, they would save themselves much annoyance, and their correspondents ... the apparent charge of neglect, besides in some degree lessening the labors of the clerks in the Dead Letter Office.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

"Low Rents Make Low Prices."

WEST'S CHEAP DEPARTMENT

Fancy Goods and Toys

RETAIL PRICE ONLY

ONE DOLLAR

Toys and Fancy Goods

RETAIL PRICE ONLY

FIFTY CENTS

DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS, wholesale buyers of Fancy Goods find in our jobbing stock a fine selection of CHEAP SALABLE NOVELTIES for the holiday trade.

Trade circulars (priced) sent on application.

WEST & CO.,

Importers of FANCY GOODS, ... GLASS SHADES, and Materials for WAXFLOWERS, Mme. Schoeffel's celebrated SHEET WAX, also the finest English DRY COLORS.

138 & 140 Lake-st.

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH BATHS

294 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

The Inventors' Exhibition.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT

[illegible]

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Preliminary Meetings at Hinsdale on Tuesday and Yesterday.

Protestantism in France—Address by Rev. M. Coquerel.

Report of the Bridewell Committee—Remarks of Dr. Collyer.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches had its preliminary meeting at Hinsdale on Tuesday evening, the 12th. The little church, showing the liberal sentiment and enterprise of Hinsdale, was filled with a congregation of appreciating and intelligent people. The usual order of exercises was observed in reading from the Scriptures, prayer, and singing. Rev. W. G. Balch, D. D., gave a short address, recounting scenes and incidents of his visit to Paris within the last year, and his meeting with the Rev. A. Coquerel, the prominent Protestant minister and liberal preacher of France.

Mr. Coquerel, to whom Mr. Balch referred, being present, was introduced to the audience, and gave a fascinating and interesting address concerning the need of a liberal Protestantism for France. Mr. Coquerel spoke of the religious growth of France and its decline, and dwelt particularly upon the future; that the people had seemingly drifted from all religious ... [illegible] ... that the people had drifted into almost universal atheism. The French people seemed to be quite as slow to accept the equally repugnant ideas of Catholicism ... [illegible] ... A true faith had not been represented to any extent to the French people. The only faith that would reach them was the Liberal faith; and it was for us to present to them an opportunity to realize their ideas ... [illegible] ... closed by an appeal to the people of all Protestant lands to lend their aid to the work of religious enlightenment of France.

The Rev. Dr. Balch asked for a collection, and Mr. Coquerel stated that the funds collected were to be used for the support of fatherless children ... [illegible] ... established in Paris. Also, he should apply a portion of the collections toward the support of his Protestant paper, which has been published for thirty years ... [illegible] ... Mr. Coquerel spoke of himself ... [illegible] ... and giving the French people the Divine Word in its strength and beauty.

Rev. S. S. Hunting, Western Secretary of Unitarian Denomination, then read a short address speaking of his visit to Paris, and referring to the interest he had taken in the work Mr. Coquerel was doing in France. He thought the Unitarian Church should show its interest for this cause, and make it near its heart.

The meeting closed with singing.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Delegations from different points came together by the early trains from Chicago, and the time for opening the conference found a full attendance.

Rev. S. S. Hunting, Western Secretary, opened the religious exercises at 10:30, read a portion of Scriptures, and offered prayer. After a hymn he addressed the audience and spoke of the "Unity of the Spirit," which should characterize all Christian people, and should be inculcated and inspired in all hearts. He thought welcome should be extended in this spirit without regard to name or sect. He closed by invoking this Christian spirit upon the Conference.

Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, then took up the subject and enlarged upon this unity of the Spirit, and spoke of the relations of the different faiths to each other, and how much nearer each was bringing the various religious bodies of the country.

The hymn, "The Morning Light is Breaking," was then sung.

Rev. C. A. Staples took ground against the rigid sectarianism of all sects and he thought God's spirit was with any nation and every soul seeking after truth, whether in a Christian country or in heathen lands. He eulogized the true faith and ... [illegible]

Mr. D. L. Shorey, President, then assumed the chair.

George N. Carpenter, Secretary, read the report ... [illegible] ... of delegates were read.

The reports of committees were then called for. The Bridewell Committee reported, through Artemas Carter, Esq. He stated that the committee had called upon the Mayor, who told them that nothing could be done except according to law. The committee urged upon him to appoint good and true men, without regard to politics, men who would have the cause at heart ... [illegible] ... This committee had three interviews with the Mayor, who received them very cordially, and listened attentively to their suggestions. The committee gave a list of good men ... [illegible] ... Commissioners. Mr. Wahl was a good representative of the liberal elements, and would hardly have been appointed had this committee not shown some interest.

Rev. R. L. Collyer moved that this verbal report be accepted, and the committee be continued. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Rev. W. S. Balch, D. D., then read an essay upon "Christian Union," which urged that the only true union of the people that no Creeds or formulas could make the hearts of the people beat in unison. He said there were only two religions in reality, that of conviction and that of authority, represented truly by the Roman Church on the one hand and the Liberal Church on the other. ... [illegible] ... At the close of the essay, the conference adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference opened in the afternoon with singing.

The President, with a few remarks, introduced Rev. A. Coquerel, of Paris, who briefly spoke of the cause of liberalism in France.

Rev. Robert Collyer then gave an address, giving his three months' experience in Europe, and the development of religious life there. He gave a description of the British Conference of Unitarians, before whom he gave the opening sermon, and also described his visits at public meetings at Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, and Edinburgh, Scotland. He spoke of the cordiality with which he was received by the English Unitarians, and emphatically denied the common belief that they are cold and formal. He found them warm in heart and full of the spirit of the Master. He closed with a description of his visit to the churches of France, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the elder Coquerel.

Rev. E. L. Collier then took up the theme of the morning essay, and spoke of the true Christian Union, which was of spiritual union, and he contrasted the outward semblance of union, while lacking the harmony of souls. He closed eloquently, by directing us to seek a spiritual union with God the Father and Christ His Son.

Mrs. C. F. Corbin then read an essay on the "Way God is Love," showing the development of His love in the progress of Christian civilization, and especially with reference to the advancement of woman.

Artemas Carter then referred to the death of Rev. Dr. E. B. Hall ... [illegible] ... He paid a touching tribute to his memory, and offered resolutions commemorative of his life and character. The resolutions were seconded by the Rev. C. W. Wendte, and Rev. C. H. Brigham, and were adopted.

Rev. Robert Collyer moved a vote of thanks to the pastor and members of the Unitarian church at Hinsdale, for their hospitality on this occasion, which was heartily seconded by all the conference.

The session closed with the benediction.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the Rev. S. S. Hunting gave an interesting sermon.

The ladies of the Hinsdale church gave a bountiful collation at noon, which all enjoyed.

The various delegates returned to the city after the session, having spent a pleasant and profitable day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE.

A dark deed devolved on Matson yesterday morning. Slowly and distinctly he called out the names of the *one hundred and fifty-seven* Ethiopian fashionables so ignominiously "pulled" while at the "swarray," of Tuesday night, at St. George's Hall, in the Lombard Block. Behold the eclipse begins. In half an hour they are all arraigned, with subdued expressions, before the awful majesty of the law, and the eclipse is total. Then there arises a wail for one to deliver them from the hands of Banyon, the Philistine, and there steps forward an Alderman, who has forever proved to their endowment with the elective franchise, openly and persistently claimed that they were monkeys, and this Darwinian, with Democratic consistency, cries out against the infamous men who have ridden over the constitution as it was, and with high hands deprived the colored American citizen of "the right before the bar of God and man to dance as much as the white men who arrested them." (They are supposed to vote heavy for Montgomery this fall, in return for this effort.) Then the Court informs Alderman Montgomery very gravely that he is injuring the cause of his clients, triumphantly exhibits the dancers' risers captured by the police, and fines them $3 apiece for disorderly conduct. The Court afterward, however, concluded to suspend the fines on payment of the costs, $1 each, and about every fifth prisoner "goes down" into the recesses of his or her African mouth and pulls out a greenback, comes forward to the Clerk, pays the solitary "money for self and as many friends as it will get out" (for they always stand by one another), and then the eclipse ends, having obscured the disk of the Police Court proceedings exactly 2 hours and 40 minutes.

—Philip Henry, for publicly exposing his person, was fined $20.

—Charles Pfeifer, accused of stealing a large amount of property, was held in default of $1,500 bail, for further examination September 18, at 2 p. m.

—In the afternoon, Justice Summerfield fined Antonio Corie, an old Italian ..., $10 for running ... [illegible]

—We are requested by the Justices to inform several losers of carpets and ... that a man named Philip Dietz, a bad character, is at the old Bridewell. When arrested he had three handsome ... in good condition, which, despite his asserted ownership, are, beyond doubt, stolen property.

WEST SIDE.

Robert J. Brown, supposed to be a fugitive from justice, and heretofore alluded to, will be tried on the 22d inst.

—The case of John Delaney, who whipped Henry Clay, at the corner of Wood and Harbine streets, will be attended to September 19.

—A continuance to the 14th inst. in the proceeding against John Gorman, a 11-year-old thief, was granted.

—Wm. Collins, on Tuesday, had too much to say in the court room, and was told to stop talking. An ill-advised explanation of his position before the Court was the means of his being locked up, and yesterday he had to pay $5 for contempt.

NORTH SIDE.

Anton Wordaman, Joseph Nagley, and Leonard Everens, were charged with assaulting a person with deadly weapons, but were dismissed.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, September 12:

Carpenter st, 176 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 23x... ft; Oct. 6, 1868	$2,400
Wright st, 410 ft w of Morgan st, n f, 48x... ft, with other property; May 11	1,850
Ontario st, 240 ft e of Dearborn st, n f, ... 100 ft; Sept. 12	9,000
Burling st, ... ft n of Webster av, e f, 25x...	500
Queen st, 125 ft e of Wrong st, s w f, ...; Sept. 1	1,200
Division st, 70 ft e of Clybourn av, s f, ...; Aug. 29	3,000
North LaSalle st, ... ft s of Huron st, e f, ...; Sept. 9	5,000
North LaSalle st, ... ft s of Huron st, e f, ...; Sept. 9	5,000
Fourth av, 150 ft s of Jackson st, w f, ...; Sept. 12	13,500
Twenty-fourth st, 200 ft w of Stewart av, s f, ...; July 5	500
Sedgwick st, n e cor of Lowe st, w f, ...	4,000
[illegible]	1,000
[illegible]	1,150
[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	11,000
[illegible]	1,500
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	1,080
McReynolds st, ... w of Ashland av, s f, ...; Aug. 31	375
West Erie st, ... w of Lincoln st, s f, ...	350
Mitchell st, ... w of LaSalle st, ...	1,000
Fry st, ... of Ashland av, ...; Sept.	300
Gardner st, ... of Halsted st, ...; Sept. 11	2,000
Lot 22 of Dobbs' ... Lots 10 to 15 in Block ... Ellis West Addition; Aug. 8	7,000
Centre st, ... of Albert st, ...; July 28	500
Dunning st, ... of Lincoln av, ...; Aug. 19	3,000
Halsted st, ... corner of Dunning st, ...; Sept. 12	4,000
Drexel av, ... of Forty-sixth st, ...	800
Fifty-first st, ... corner of Reuben st, ... acres; June 16	100,000
Humboldt st, ... corner of Wabansia av, ...; Sept. 4	1,800

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Second Day of the Fall Session.

Reports of the County and Poor House Physicians.

Cook County Swamp Lands—The County Hospital.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 yesterday afternoon, President Waite in the Chair.

POOR HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

The report of the physician on Poor House and Insane Asylum, for the quarter ending August 31, was read. There were in the Poor House, May 31, 31 persons. During the quarter 352 were admitted, 331 were discharged cured, 27 discharged relieved, 11 died, and 34 remain. There were 102 persons in the Insane Asylum May 31; ... have been admitted, ... discharged, ... sent to hospital, ... died; remaining, ...

The report was filed.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

The report of the County Physician for the quarter ending August 31 was read, showing that he had treated ... [illegible] ... and made ... visits by order of the County Agent or other authorities. Of those alleged to be insane, ... were found so, ... were declared not insane, ... returned no verdict, ... sent home, and ... not proper to be tried.

The report was placed on file.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges at the last session, respecting swamp lands in ... Orland, Palos, and Worth, and the ... Road and bridge purposes, reported that the road swamp lands of the county were distributed among the different towns. The examination made by the committee had shown that swamp lands to the amount of ... acres in Worth and Bloom still remained in the possession of the county. It recommended that 300 acres of this land be sold at public auction, October 25, at the north door of the Court House.

Another old report on the same subject, from a special committee of one, was submitted, conditionally recommending that the unsold lands in Worth be donated for a State road on the line between Palos and Worth, with a good bridge across the Sag, under which the road is now building.

Supervisor McCaffrey moved to refer back the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee.

Supervisor Bluthardt moved to lay the subject over for one week.

Supervisor Humphrey thought that the second report amounted to nothing, since there was no such State road, and they could dispose of the land as they chose.

Supervisor Bluthardt's motion was withdrawn.

Supervisor Caskie presented a petition from the citizens of Bloom asking for the donation of the county swamp lands in that town for school purposes.

The motion to recommit was, after a long discussion, agreed to.

Supervisor Bluthardt moved that the Judiciary Committee be also instructed to examine into all swamp lands belonging to Cook County in the towns of the county.

Supervisor Sanders claimed that it would cost more than the lands were worth.

Supervisor King also objected to the motion.

Supervisors Emmons and Humphrey wanted the matter investigated, since these wild lands were now rising in value.

Supervisor Bluthardt defended his motion.

... moved, as an amendment, that the committee report to the Board of County Commissioners.

Supervisor ... wanted the riparian rights included in Supervisor ... motion. The county might not have ... only riparian rights which might presently be of great value.

Supervisor Dixon offered a substitute for Supervisor Bluthardt's resolution, but covering about the same ground, including riparian rights, and requiring the committee to report at the present session.

The substitute was adopted.

MONEY RECOVERED.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the matter of the defalcation of Gen. ... late Collector of South Chicago, reported that the ... institute informed them that General Osborne, late County Treasurer, was liable, since he had failed to prosecute. General Osborne agreed to a trial of the case before Judge Goodrich, who decided that the General was liable, and he paid over the amount of $1,440.64. The committee recommended the payment of lawyers' bills, etc., to the amount of $45.

They were ordered paid.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Committee on the Hospital reported that at the commencement of the quarter ending August 31, there were 124 patients in the hospital. There were admitted in June, 190; July, 181; and August, 180; making a total of 675. There were discharged in June, 108; July, 154; and August, 176; total, 438. There were 11 deaths in June, 15 in July, and 14 in August; total 40. Four hundred and forty-nine were discharged, and 145 remain. In the Lying-in Hospital, 3 boys and 1 girl were born in June, 8 boys in July, and 5 boys and 3 girls in August; total, 20. There were 7,450 prescriptions made in the hospital. The cases treated in the dispensary were 2,381, and 192 out-door patients were treated. Four hundred and twenty-one visits were made, and 1,359 prescriptions in the dispensary. There were received $811.13, and expended $817.99, leaving a balance of $3.14. The committee had audited bills to the amount of $6,252.67.

The report was adopted.

NEW BRIDGES.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported recommending that $400 be granted the town of Palos toward building three new bridges on the School Section road and feeder.

REFORM SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The Committee on the Reform School Grounds promised to report to-day.

THE COUNTY AGENT.

Mr. Pashek reported that during the last quarter he had distributed 105,800 pounds of bread, 36,000 pounds of coal, 4,536 barrels of potatoes, 5 barrels of flour, 5,000 pounds of soap, 3,158 pounds of coffee, 3,532 pounds of rice, and 580 pounds of tea, 180 pairs of shoes, 5½ tons of coal, 5½ cords of wood, 1 box of matches, 1 box of candles, and ... burial orders. He had sent ... to the County House; 302 to the Hospital; 139 to the South Side Dispensary, 120 to the West Side, and 74 to the North Side. He had sent 21 to the County Physician on account of insanity, and had, on recommendation of the doctor, given three trusses. He had given 486 railroad orders, at an average cost of $3.67, and 198 orders for steamboat transportation, at an average cost of $5.75. There had been expended for office purposes during the quarter, $215.50, and received, $1,250.

The report was placed on file.

A LEG WANTED.

The petition of Thomas Reynolds, to be given a sum of money sufficient to buy him a wooden leg, in order that he might be self-supporting, was referred to the proper committee, with power to act.

The Board then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEODORE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The reopening of Crosby's Opera House, after the splendid refitment which it has been undergoing for several weeks, will be fitly celebrated by a season of Theodore Thomas' symphony and popular concerts, ten of which will be given, beginning on Monday evening, October 9, and ending on Wednesday evening, the 18th. The orchestra, as now organized, consists of sixty performers, with Bernard Listeman as leader of the violins, and the following eminent solo performers: Louis Schreiber, cornet; Signor Luigi Rocco, harp; Eugene Weiner, flute; Joseph Eller, oboe, Paul Eltz, basson; Henry Schmitz, French horn, and Charles Coppa, and John Harvy, trombones. In addition to these Mlle. Marie Krebs will accompany the troupe as solo pianist.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The bill has been changed at Hooley's. "Camille" is given with Miss Langton as Mr. Lawlor in the principal roles, which are finely rendered at their hands. "The Irish Tutor" concludes the performance.

—"Saratoga" continues to attract full houses at McVicker's. It proves to be a great success.

—"Not So Bad After All," and "His Last Legs" are the attractions at Colonel Wood's Museum, and the bill is a choice one.

—At the Dearborn Theatre the Minstrels are doing a fine business. The realistic steamboat explosion creates a sensation nightly.

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

Joseph Jefferson opens in Cincinnati in "Rip Van Winkle," on the 18th inst., at Pike's Opera House, under John T. Ford's management.

—Lingwell continues in Boston the coming week, and opens in Rochester, N. Y., on the 25th inst.

—Mr. E. L. Davenport, manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, has introduced this season what he calls "a parlor orchestra." It consists of two fiddles, a flute, clarinet, and piano.

—Miss Kate Reignolds has made a dramatization of "Pink and White Tyranny," of which the sale has been enormous. Mrs. Stowe has written Miss Reignolds, highly complimenting her to her success.

—The Rev. Sabine, who didn't care to hold funeral services over the body of Geo. Holland, has engaged an opera singer and an actress to sing in his choir. They are both Boston ladies, and very estimable persons.

—Mr. Mark Smith is organizing a company for the production of legitimate old comedy in the provinces.

—Theodore Wachtel, the famous German tenor, whose chest C reached us from Europe before he did, appears in German opera at the Stadt Theatre, New York, on September 18, under the management of a prominent impresario. The opening work will be "The Postilion."

—Mme. Parepa-Rosa sings in concert in Boston on September 20, 22, and 23. Mrs. Seguin, Signor Bianchi, a new tenor, Signor Lawrence, and Signor Carlo Patti, as the violinist, will be heard with her.

THE FEMALE ORCHESTRA.

Concerning the first performance of the female orchestra in New York, the *Tribune* of that city has the following:

[illegible]

The Cayuga Skeletons—Letter from a Physician.

The following communication, which, it will be seen, purports to come from a physician, appeared in the Hamilton (Ontario) *Spectator* of the 6th instant:

"Hearing of the curiosities found in a grave or pit near Cayuga, and being somewhat of a curios-... I paid it a visit, and was ... to find the ... [illegible] ... remain, yours respectfully,

"J. H. JOHNSTONE, M. D."

A BLUEGRASS MURDER.

The Family of Old John Harper Killed in Their Beds—The House Entered Sunday Night, and Their Heads Split Open with a Hatchet.

From the Louisville Courier, Sept. 12.

The brother and sister of old Mr. John Harper, the owner of Longfellow, were murdered in their beds, at their residence, in Woodford County, just before daylight, yesterday morning. Who did the terrible deed is not known. Mr. John Harper and his old bachelor brother and maiden sister were the only white persons who lived on the place. They were born there, and had lived there together until the youngest son was over 70 years of age. It was an immense estate —one of the largest—and the owners the most wealthy farmers in Kentucky. It is about three miles from Midway, and fifteen miles from Lexington, adjoins the great Alexander stock-farm, and is in the heart of the Bluegrass.

Mr. John Harper was not at home on the fatal night. He had gone to the Lexington races, at which the famous Longfellow and several others of his horses were to run. Mr. Jacob Harper and Miss Betsy Harper were the only ones at home, except about twenty or thirty negroes, who are employed upon the plantation.

Judging from appearances, the bloody work must have been committed about 3 o'clock in the morning. It was not discovered until after sun up. Mr. Jacob slept in a room adjoining that of his sister, upon the first floor. About half-past 5 o'clock the housekeeper, a negro woman, went into the room of Miss Betsy, but noticed nothing wrong, but she remembered hearing the old lady groan once or twice, but, as she was very feeble, and had been almost bed-ridden for a long time, no particular ... paid to it. A half hour after this Mr. Harper's man-servant went in to wake him. He ... called, and then took hold of the old man's shoulder, but still noticed nothing, except he was unusually hard to wake. He then left the room. The first discovery was made by the woman servant, who, having gone to waken Miss Betsy, noticed blood upon the bed-clothes, and upon looking closer, found that the old lady's head and face were horribly gashed, and that she was lying in a pool of blood. The bed was literally besmeared with gore. The woman ran out screaming, and the alarm was given. Word of the terrible tragedy was sent through the neighborhood, and soon excited people began to flock in from all directions. Mr. Harper was found with his head almost beaten to a jelly and dead. He was cold and stark and stiff. Miss Betsy was unconscious, but still living. She was not dead at noon yesterday.

A messenger was sent to Lexington for Mr. John Harper, and he arrived about 9 o'clock, to find his beautiful home in an uproar, and his aged brother and aged and feeble sister the victims of a crime so horrid and brutal and bloody that the shock of it almost overcame him. The whole neighborhood had assembled and crowded the rooms and the halls in mute horror. The negroes stood around the doors weeping, and the old house-servant, the nurse of Miss Betsy, knelt at the bedside of her old mistress, crying as if her heart would break. What a reception for the man of 70 years. His grief, it is said, was indescribable. He cried like a child. It was a terrible moment, and many who had feared the consequences of his arrival now believed that he would not survive the shock.

No time was to be lost, however, and an investigation was immediately undertaken. The Coroner arrived about 11 o'clock and proceeded to hold an inquest. A number of the negroes upon the place were examined, and though the evidence had not all been heard at last accounts, there was enough to fasten the guilt upon several of the colored employes.

It seems that, on Saturday last, Mr. Jacob Harper went down to Frankfort, and, it is thought, drew five hundred or a thousand dollars out of bank. Upon his return to Midway, he offered to bet large amounts on the Longfellow race, and exhibited money, and this came to the knowledge of the assassins. It was not the habit of the family to keep money about the house. Money was undoubtedly the object of the murder, but whether the murderers obtained any or not is not known. A pocket-book that Mr. Harper generally carried was missing from his body, though nothing else about the house was disturbed.

Upon hearing of the tragedy Mr. Harper set out immediately from Lexington, and was driven home by his trainer, Rolla, a colored boy whom he raised, and who is devoted to him. About four miles from town they met a negro man who had been hired upon the place only a few days before. They inquired about the trouble at home, when he replied that nothing was the matter; that he had left only an hour before, and that everything was all right. He then passed on, when Rolla remarked that he saw "blood on that fellow's shirt." This negro, whose name is not learned, was afterward sent after and arrested in Lexington. Further developments go to prove undoubtedly that he took a leading part in the murder.

A boy named William, who was raised by Mr. Harper, and who is about 20 years of age, is also suspected. His mother testified before the Coroner's jury that he slept in the upstairs of her cabin, and that he could not get out without coming through her room, unless he climbed out the window and over a shed at the side of the cabin. Sometime during the night she says she heard a log or something at the side of the cabin fall. Upon examination, yesterday, it was found that one of the rafters, or long poles, which laid upon the shed to hold the boards to their places, had rolled off the shed to the ground. The roof gave unmistakable evidence of some one having passed over it. Several other negroes are missing, and are suspected of having a hand in the affair. Three in all had been arrested at last accounts. Blood was found on the clothes of the negro whom Mr. Harper met coming from Lexington, and he failed utterly before the Coroner's jury to account for it.

The window shutters of the room in which Mr. Harper slept are fastened on the inside with small drop bolts. On the window-sill yesterday was found a small case-knife, and it is supposed this was used to raise the bolts. There was no means of telling how many entered the room. They used a small hatchet which had been lying around the wood-pile for a long time so that it was rusty and badly battered. Mr. Harper's room was entered first, and from the appearance of the bed it is probable that he was awakened by the noise and made some resistance. He was so terribly cut up that it was impossible to tell how many times they struck him. It may be that he sprung up in the bed when hit the first time, and made a struggle with the assassins, but the repeated and rapid blows of the hatchet soon put an end to him. It was a noiseless work, however, and they laid him back carefully in the bed and replaced the cover with the greatest precision, showing that their work was determined, deliberate, and cold-hearted.

Then they went through the door opposite the bed into Miss Betsy's room. Here their hearts must have failed them, for they left their work unfinished. There were seven frightful gashes over her head and face. The first blow evidently stilled her, and she laid unconscious while they plied the bloody hatchet. They left by the front door, and dropped the hatchet in the yard. It was found soon after the tragedy was discovered, but every negro on the place denied having ever seen it before. Rolla and Mr. Harper recognized it immediately upon their arrival.

Miss Betsy's wounds were dressed, and she returned to consciousness yesterday morning. She appears perfectly rational in all except one thing. She was unaware that anything had happened. Upon being asked who had been in the house during the night, she replied nobody. Who struck her; nobody. Who killed Jake; nobody. She was conscious of everything except the terrible deed which had been so fatal to her. Physicians say she may live for eight or ten days yet, but that she is so old and feeble that she can hardly recover. Her skull is broken and crushed in upon the brain in several places. It was rumored in Lexington last night that she had died, but it is unlikely.

The whole blue-grass region was in a terrible state of excitement yesterday. About Midway and in Lexington people quit work, so greatly was the whole community appalled by the horror of the thing. It is hoped that there will be no lynching or KuKluxing, but the people are excited, and there is no telling what may come of it all.

Mr. Harper has telegraphed for several of the shrewdest detectives in the country, and the matter will be sifted to the bottom. It is as appalling as the Nathan murder, and more bloody. The victims are among the most wealthy people in the State of Kentucky, and the murder aside from its cruelty, will attract attention from the close connection of the murdered with a man whose name has so recently been in the mouths of everybody in the country.

Attempt to Blow Up the Kingstown Obelisk.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* gives the following particulars respecting the attempt made to blow up the large granite obelisk erected in honor of George the Fourth, at Kingstown. The explosion took place at ten minutes past 12 precisely, was heard at a considerable distance, and is described "as loud as a cannon." There were two policemen on duty near the scene of the explosion, but the statement that one of them was injured is, we are glad to say, incorrect. Near the obelisk were found the fragments of a carpet-bag and tin case, in which it was evident the powder had been. On examination it was found that the obelisk had not received any injury whatever. The bottom of the shaft and the four globes on which it rests were blackened by the explosion, and this was the only sign visible of its effects. It was apparent that whoever fired the train was either ignorant of the effects of gunpowder, or did not really wish to blow up the obelisk. From the explosion it is plain that a considerable quantity of gunpowder was used, and, had it been tightly rammed under one of the globes or into a fissure which may be noticed in the base of the monument, the solid block of granite would probably have been blown into fragments. The powder was, however, laid loosely between the base and shaft, and thus expended much of its force in a lateral direction. The absurd freak is universally reprobated in Kingstown, and is the only exception, if exception it can be called, to the profound order which reigned there on Sunday night.

AN ENIGMA.

A Maryland Negro Puzzles the Doctors—He Handles Melted Lead, Handles with Bare Hands Red-Hot Iron, and Does any Number of Strange Things.

Easton, Talbot County, Md. (August) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Business recently called me to the eastern shore of Maryland, to the point from which we write, the county seat of Talbot County. While there I heard from several gentlemen of prominence the story of a negro blacksmith, who lived in the adjoining county, upon whom fire had no effect whatever. The story was so incredible that I gave it little heed, although it came from most reliable sources, and was related to me by gentlemen of the highest standing in the community for honor and integrity. A day or two after I first heard of this remarkable negro, Mr. T. R. Robson, editor of the Easton *Star*, called at my room, and stated that the negro was in town, and that the physicians were going to make an examination of him at the office of Dr. F. Stack, and invited me to witness the operations, which I very gladly did. Mr. Robson and myself went at once to Dr. Stack's office, where were assembled Drs. Anderson, Goldsborough, and Comegys; Mr. J. A. Johnson, editor of the *Journal*, at Easton, Mr. A. A. Pancoast, and Mr. John C. Henry, all prominent citizens of Talbot County.

A brisk fire of anthracite coal was burning in a common coal stove, and an iron shovel was placed in the stove and heated to a white heat. When all was ready the negro pulled off his boots and placed the hot shovel upon the soles of his feet, and kept it there until the shovel became black. His feet were then examined by the physicians, but no burn could be found, and all declared that no evidences of a heated substance having come in contact with them was visible.

The shovel was again heated red hot, taken from the stove and handed to him. He ran out his tongue as far as he could, and laid the heated shovel upon it, licking the iron until it became cooled. The physicians examined the tongue, but found nothing to indicate that he had suffered in the least from the heated iron.

A large handful of common squirrel shot, procured from a store, was next placed in an iron receptacle and was melted. The negro then took the dish, poured the melted lead into the palm of his hand, and then put it into his mouth, allowing it to run all around his teeth and gums. He repeated the operation several times, each time keeping the melted lead in his mouth until solidified. After each operation the physicians examined him carefully, but could find nothing upon his flesh to indicate that he had been in the least affected by the heated substance he had been handling. After the performance with the lead he deliberately put his hand into the stove, in which was a very hot fire, took therefrom a handful of hot coals, and passed them about the room to the gentlemen present, keeping them in his hand some time. Not the slightest evidence of a burn was visible upon his hand after he threw the coals back into the stove.

The exhibition was regarded by all who witnessed it as most remarkable, for there was no opportunity for the practise of chicanery.

Every gentleman present was there for the purpose of detecting, if possible, any trick, —if trick there was,—and none could have had the least interest in aiding or abetting the negro in his performances. Whatever solution may be had of this matter, there can be no doubt but that this negro handles fire in the manner set forth above, without the use of any mechanical or chemical appliances whatever, for he has been subjected to the severest tests possible, not only at the time specified by me, but at several other times and places, and in the presence of some of the first men in the State of Maryland. In addition to the case cited, which came under my own observation, I will state that in April last, while the Judges of this judicial circuit were holding court at Denton, Caroline County—the county in which this man lives—Judges Wickes and Stump, accompanied by Sheriff Richardson, went to the blacksmith shop of this negro, which is situated about six miles from Denton, on the farm of W. P. Richardson. The Sheriff made known to him the object of their visit, when, in the language of the Judges, "he performed most astounding feats, such as handling red-hot iron with his bare hands, forging it into shape without the use of tongs, putting it upon his tongue, &c., &c." At a later period he was visited at his shop by Dr. C. E. Tarr, editor of the Denton *Journal*; J. Marion Emerson, editor of the Denton *American Union*; James B. Steele, T. H. Kemp, Clerk of the Court; S. J. Jump, late State Comptroller of the Treasury; Colonel R. E. Carter, and Dr. F. O. Charbonier. These gentlemen came upon him wholly unawares, and when requested by them to perform some of the feats he has become so famous for in this locality, he immediately went through with the same wonderful performances I have mentioned. I have conversed with a great number of people who have seen him, gentlemen of education and integrity, all of whom declare that they do not believe that fire has the least effect upon his flesh.

After he had concluded his performances in Dr. Stack's office I sought an opportunity to converse with him. I found him very ignorant, not able to read or write, and in all respects an unadulterated negro. His name is Nathan Coker, and he is about 55 years of age. He was born in the town of Hillsborough, Caroline County, Md., and was the slave of Henry L. Sellers, of that place, by whom he was sold to Bishop Emary. In relation to his ability to handle fire, and how he first became aware of it, he said: "Boss, when I was about 13 years old, I was hired out to a lawyer whose name was Purnell. He treated me badly, and did not give me enough to eat. I shied around the kitchen one day, and when the cook left I shot in, dipped my hand into the dinner pot and pulled out a red hot dumpling. The boiling water did not burn, and I could eat the hot dumpling without winking; so after dat I often got my dinner dat way. I has often got the hot fat off the boiling water and drank it. I drink my coffee when it is boiling, and it does not give me half so much pain as it does to drink a glass of cold water. I always likes it just as hot as I can get it." I then interrogated him as to the effect heated substances had upon his flesh, and asked him when he handled them with his hands if he did not suffer more than when he took them inwardly, to which he replied, "No, Boss. I often take my iron out the forge with my hand when red hot, but it don't burn. Since I was a little boy I have never been afraid to handle fire." He then stated that often when by himself he would pick up red hot iron because his tongs were not handy, and that he never felt any discomfort from it. He felt no more harm, he said, from handling fire than stones.

I could cite a great number of instances beside those mentioned, and give the names of a large number of gentlemen of high standing who have witnessed the wonderful doings of this untutored African; but I do not deem it necessary, as what I have stated can be more than authenticated by almost any prominent man living in this locality. I am thoroughly convinced, from personal observation, that fire has no effect whatever upon his flesh, and I am sustained in that belief by the united judgment of all gentlemen who have seen him, including a large number of physicians.

This man should be seen and examined by our scientific men, and the causes and effects of his remarkable performances duly investigated, for it is certain that his power to handle fire does exist in a remarkable degree, and that, too, without the aid of anything save what nature has bestowed.

OUTRAGE UPON THE SEA.

Two American Vessels Attacked by Mexicans.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Sept. 7.

In our evening edition of yesterday we gave an imperfect account of the outrage perpetrated upon two American vessels, carrying the United States flag, which anchored off Minatitlan, a coast town in the State of Tabasco, Mexico. Our report was necessarily imperfect, because of its brevity and the short time allotted us within which to get the paper to press.

Since then, however, our reporter has had an interview with the two Captains, and herewith appends their own statement of the affair:

Captain Thurston, commander of the American bark Brothers, says:

On the night of the 8th of August I was anchored off Minatitlan, near the Santa Anna bar. About 9 o'clock a party of Mexicans came on board of my vessel, shaking hands with me, and appearing perfectly friendly. The leader of the party, and the only one who spoke English, was one Ramon Hippolo, clerk in my consignee's house. When seated around me, at a signal I suppose from Hippolo, the whole party sprang to their feet, drew their revolvers and cutlasses, and made a very warlike demonstration. Hippolo levelled his cocked revolver at my head, and said, "You are my prisoner." At this I sprang up and said to him "Never," seizing at the same time the cutlass of the nearest man to me. A struggle ensued, during which several shots were fired at me. The confusion brought my chief officer to the scene of action, who, seeing the situation from where he was standing, ran forward and sang out, "Turn out, all hands, and fight for your lives." The order was promptly obeyed. My second mate, knowing where my arms were (I had none when the Mexicans came on board), ran to the forward cabin and attempted to enter. He was met by Hippolo, and, with a cocked revolver, ordered not to go in. He turned and ran to the after cabin, effected an entrance, got my pistol, came back, and seeing me in pretty close quarters with Hippolo, ran up to him and shot him dead, thus placing in my hands the Mexican's pistol and cutlass. Captain Dickey, of the American bark Harvest Home, who was on board, paying me a friendly visit, together with my crew, who by this time had armed themselves and come on deck, took part in the engagement, and a hand-to-hand fight followed. Eight of the attacking party were killed, while two of them got back to their boat, and started for the shore. As soon as possible I ordered my mate to man Captain Dickey's boat, and pursue them, either capture or kill them. The mate followed them into the canoe, when, hearing their shouts answered by their friends on shore, thought it prudent to return to the ship, which he did. Captain Dickey then took his boat and returned to the Harvest Home.

Anticipating an attack by a superior force, and my crew being but partially armed, I determined to leave the anchorage. I therefore slipped anchor and made sail. There was a good breeze at the time. I then had all the arms on board collected (and it took the last round of ammunition to load them), determined to make the best defence possible if again attacked. I addressed my crew, somewhat in this manner: "We will doubtless be attacked in heavy force by the enemy. I want every man to stand at his post and prove himself worthy of being called an American. Here is the best place for us to die. For my own part, I will never surrender this ship to a Mexican; I will reserve my last shot for myself, and with it take my own life before allowing myself to be taken prisoner by them."

My anticipations were correct, for, looking in the direction of the shore, I saw two large boats, fully manned, pulling directly for us. A consultation was held, and considering our inferiority of numbers, and great scarcity of ammunition, it was decided to abandon the ship, take to the small boat, and make for the Harvest Home, ... [illegible] ... which we did. ... [illegible] ... which was my pride. My men pulled so as ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

It is doubtless a puzzling circumstance to many that, in spite of the vaunted improvement of our national credit, and in view of the plethora of money seeking such investment, our national 5-20 bonds, which about a month ago were worth a fraction over par in gold, should now be selling at from 99¾ to 99, and that, by the rise in gold, the currency should have depreciated over 1 per cent in about the same length of time. An insight into the operations of the syndicate, however, will show that the Secretary of the Treasury is aiding the syndicate to advance the price of gold, and depress the price of United States bonds, so that the syndicate may make a good thing out of both.

Under all ordinary circumstances the currency price of bonds advances in exact proportion to the rise in the price of gold. Why have they not done so in the recent advance in the price of gold from about 112½ to 114? Here are 5-20s of 1862 selling at 99¾, which, on December 1st, are to be paid at par. The interest and the profit between 99¾ and par would give the investor a return at the rate of about 12 per cent per annum in gold, and yet, as far as the outside public is concerned—everybody outside of the syndicate—people are afraid to touch United States bonds at the present price, for the reason that they have no confidence in the price of gold being maintained at present figures. The currency price of United States bonds, therefore, has not advanced, and practically, a decline of over 1 per cent in the gold value of bonds has been accomplished. This is in contradiction to all former experience of the markets, and is the result of skillful manipulation.

The New York importers require nearly $4,000,000 of gold per week; the Treasury only sells $2,000,000; there is, therefore, an absorption of nearly $2,000,000 per week by the Treasury. The importers in their need are borrowing gold at 1-16 of 1 per cent per day, in the daily expectation that Secretary Boutwell will come to their relief, by increasing his gold sales. The New York *Times*, which is reputed to speak semi-officially on such subjects, is advocating a plan to take a sham ... upon the Secretary, and the sale of the $95,000,000 of gold in the Treasury to show how easily he can crush the gold speculators if he only will, but takes care to neutralize its attack by ascribing this temporary rise in gold "to the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury from Washington, and his omission to leave some sort of discretion with the Acting Secretary, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, to meet the present unexpected emergency."

The effect of all this is to keep the public in momentary expectation that as soon as the Secretary becomes aware of the situation he will increase his gold sales, the speculators will be crushed, and the price of gold will tumble.

All this time the syndicate are buying 5-20s at 99¾@100, depositing them as security for government deposits, which they receive in the shape of gold certificates, lending the gold to importers at 1-16 of 1 per cent per day, or possibly selling it at the high price of the present, knowing just when they can replace it at a lower price.

It is apparent why the outside barbarian public have no chance to operate in a like manner. First, they have not the use of the government deposits to use in gold speculations. Second, there is no profit in buying bonds at 99¾ in gold in American markets, because here all transactions are in currency, and it must be remembered that here is the anomaly of the present situation, viz: that the currency price of bonds has not materially changed, while the gold price has. The syndicate speculation in bonds, therefore, is through its European branch, and seems to be managed partly by the artificial depression of the gold price of bonds in American markets, and partly by establishing an artificially low price for sterling exchange. There is some reason for thinking that part of the contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and the syndicate was that the Secretary should guarantee the sterling exchange used in their transactions at a certain price; but be this as it may, the causes above mentioned, together with the low price of exchange, are probably counted upon for depressing the price of 5-20s in European markets, and, at the same time, preventing the holders of the bonds of 1862, designated for redemption, from sending them to this side for redemption. It is estimated that it will cost the foreign holders of these bonds about 2 per cent to send them to Washington and get their money back. They will, therefore, save something by selling them to the European syndicate at 99 per cent of their par value. The syndicate themselves would not be subject to these expenses, because the means for redemption of such of the designated 1862s as come into their hands have already been forwarded to them in the shape of new 5 per cents, which they may either sell or exchange for 5-20s.

The 5-20s of 1862 designated for redemption are now worth only 98½ in gold in American markets, but if any one here outside of the syndicate should buy them at that price and expect to make the 1½ per cent in gold by their redemption at par in December, he would probably be obliged to sell his gold for enough lower price than to absorb his profits.

The advantage of the syndicate in this particular is, that practically they get their gold *now* for all the designated 5-20s of 1862 that will come in through their hands for redemption. Having the use of this gold now, they can bleed the importers with it, or sell it on a market temporarily sustained for them by the Treasury. Another advantage is that, practically, the 5-20s they buy in Europe are redeemed in Europe. The decline in the gold price of 5-20s is due in the first instance to lack of confidence in the present price of gold, but having become established it seems not improbable that the manipulation of the syndicate will maintain it until the designated 5-20s of 1862 are secured.

The decline in the prices of railway stocks to-day is due, probably, in part to the panic in the Tammany Ring, who are known to be largely interested in Hannibal & St. Joseph and one or two other stocks. The prices of most of the Western stocks, however, were already low, and there is reason to expect a reaction and a legitimate advance yet during the current month.

In the local money market there was more activity to-day. The country demand for currency was larger, and the country banks have drawn so heavily to get it that their deposits here have decreased considerably, and the stock of currency has become so scarce as to oblige a number of the banks to order currency from New York to-day. The bulk of the demand for money is on grain and lumber accounts. Aside from these, other lines of trade do not seem to be in want of funds.

Exchange was lower to-day, owing to the pressure to sell to get currency, and large sales were made between banks at 1-10 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at usual at par, and buy at 1-10 to ¼ discount.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.	Buying.	Selling.
6s of 1881	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1862, large	113½	113¾
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large ex coup.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Pacific, currency sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. new 5 per cent loan (gold)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific, 7-30s	[illegible]	100
Union Pacific Railroad bonds 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union land grant bonds 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	100½	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	99½	[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	113¾
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.	Buying.	Selling.
160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
80s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s, war of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	114	1:45 p. m.	114
10:45 a. m.	114½	1:55 p. m.	114
11:45 a. m.	114½	2:30 p. m.	114
12:45 p. m.	114	2:45 p. m.	114½
1:15 p. m.	114	Closing	114½

SECURITIES IN LONDON—1:30 P. M.

Consols ... [illegible] ... 93⅞

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Gold dull, opening at 114½, and closing at 114¼@114⅜. Cash gold was scarce, and from ½ per cent per day down to 3 per cent was paid for borrowing. The clearings were $66,000,000.

The Government bond market was weak and lower, this afternoon, owing to an offering of a few prices to the Treasury to-day. The Government bought $1,000,000 of ... The awards were $1,000,000 at 112.08.

The stock market was irregular, being quite weak in some shares and strong in others. Union Pacific was particularly weak at one time, and ...

declined from 85½ to 85. Rock Island and North Western ... [illegible] ...

Money was very abundant ... [illegible] ...

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.			
Coupons, '81	116½	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	113	10-40s	110½
Coupons, '65	113		
Coupons, (new)	112½		
STATE BONDS.			
Old Tennessee	70½	Old Virginias	62½
New Tennessee	70½	Old N. Carolinas	45
New Virginia	[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	24
STOCKS.			
Canton	[illegible]	Rock Island	109¾
W. U. Tel	[illegible]	N. J. Central	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 347 cars wheat; 344 cars and 10,000 bu corn; 186 cars and 2,000 bu oats; 78 cars rye; 121 cars barley. Total, (1,071 cars) 454,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 11,969 bu wheat; 7,301 bu corn; 1,776 bu oats; 245 bu rye; 2,090 bu barley.

Business in produce circles was moderately brisk, to-day, with fewer changes in prices than usual during the past two or three weeks.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, sales being 400 brls at 89½c. Very little is offered, and the article is reported by some to be growing scarce. It is probable that there are plenty of highwines ready to be sold if quotations advance correspondingly with rye and corn.

Lake freights were more active, and ¼@½c higher on Buffalo rates; through rates firmer; others unchanged. A total of sixteen grain charters was reported, which, with one yesterday afternoon, will carry out 119,000 bu wheat, 198,000 bu corn, 36,000 bu oats, and 46,000 bu barley. Sail rates to Buffalo were 9c on wheat, 8c on corn, and 7½c on barley. Wheat was taken to Kingston at 15c, and to Port Colborne at 9½c. Corn to Collingwood at 7c, and to Marquette at 5½c. Through rates were firmer; New York, 24c on wheat, and 22c on corn; Boston, 28c on wheat, and 27c on corn.

Provisions were quiet and a shade easier for no particular reason, except that of a natural lull. Holders generally asked yesterday's quotations, while there were few buyers for any description of pork product. Pork was nominally 12½c easier, and meats were quoted ⅛c lower than yesterday. We note that the official returns of the hog crop of Missouri is 2,514,997 head, being an increase of 319,466 head on the returns of 1870. It should, however, be remembered that the assessment was more stringent this year than last, and that the summer shipments have been much larger, so that the winter yield of Missouri will not probably be more than 100,000 head in excess of that of last year. The hog returns of the other States will probably come up to about the same average, making an increase of 4 per cent in the winter receipts at the principal packing points. Our market closed to-day at the following range of prices: Mess pork, regular, cash, or seller the month, $12.87½; do seller October, $12.87½@13.00; do seller December, $12.87½@13.00; do seller the year, $12.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9⅛@9⅛c; do seller December, 8⅜@8⅞c; do seller the year, 8¾@8⅞c; summer rendered lard, 8⅝c. Sweet pickled hams at 10½@11c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs at 5⅝c for shoulders; 6⅞c for short ribs; 7c for short clear. Boxed meats at 5⅞c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7⅛c for short clear. Bacon meats quoted at 6⅞c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs, and 8c for short clear; bacon hams at 13@15c. Mess beef at $13.00; extra mess beef at $13.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.50@10.00 for ... Tallow at 7½@8c, and greases at 5½@8c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $13.00 (mostly named brands); 500 brls do (last evening) seller the month, at $13.00; 100 brls do seller October at $13.00; 400 brls (new) do seller December at $13.00; 250 brls do, seller January, at $13.00; 200 brls do buyer November and December at $13.50. No sales of lard or meats.

Flour was in meagre demand, owing in a great measure to the scarcity of desirable grades. Prices, however, were firm and without particular alteration: Spring extras sold at a range of $5.75@6.75; unsound spring extras at $4.37½@5.00; spring superfines at $4.90, and rye flour at $4.50@4.75. Sales were as follows: Spring Extras—100 brls "Red Jacket" at $6.75; 200 brls not named at $6.50; 500 brls do at $6.25; 300 brls do at $5.75. Unsound spring extras—100 brls not named at $5.00; 100 do at $4.87½. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $4.90. Rye Flour—100 brls not named at $4.75; 100 brls do at $5.62½. Total, 1,700 brls.

Wheat averaged ¼c lower, but was more active, and steadier at the decline, which was principally due to the fact that the recent rapid rise here carried our market up above the price at which wheat could be shipped to New York. Private advices quoted Liverpool firm at yesterday's quotation, and New York was also firm, though the scarcity of freight room in that city prevented an active trade. There was a much better shipping inquiry in our market than heretofore, and for other grades as well as No. 2. The speculative movement was variable; dull early, but improved when New York was quoted better, and presented a rather large aggregate of transactions for the entire day. A good many orders were received from the country to sell; this fact helped to keep down prices, but confidence in the future is shown in the fact that seller the year now sells within a small fraction of the price for present delivery: operators evidently do not anticipate any material decline from present prices, while many of them are big with hopes of a large advance, owing to the liberal calls expected to be made by Europe upon our surplus, and the belief that our crop will prove to be a considerable percentage below the average. On the Early Board seller the month sold at $1.17⅜@1.18⅜. On 'Change the option opened at $1.18⅜, improved to $1.18, and closed at $1.17⅝. Seller October sold on 'Change at $1.17½@1.18⅜, closing at $1.17⅝. Seller the year sold at $1.17@1.17⅜. No. 1 spring was relatively firmer, closing at $1.19½; No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.13; and rejected spring at $1.03½@1.04. Winter wheat was firm at ½@1c advance, owing to the continued light supply. Cash sales were reported of 20,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19½; 400 bu do at $1.19; 12,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18; 15,000 bu do at $1.17¾; 9,800 bu do at $1.17½; 15,000 bu do at $1.17⅜; 43,200 bu do at $1.17½; 25,000 bu do at $1.17¼; 12,300 bu do at $1.17⅛; 5,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13; 1,600 bu do at $1.12½; 10,800 bu do at $1.12; 3,800 bu do at $1.12¼; 400 bu do at $1.13; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.04; 400 bu do at $1.03½; 400 bu No. 2 red winter at $1.23½; 2,800 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.22½; 800 bu do at $1.22; 1,300 bu No. 3 winter at $1.14. Total, 276,800 bu.

Corn was active, and ½c higher. Our receipts were lighter, and Liverpool was quoted 6d per 480 lbs higher, which would probably have produced a greater advance here but for the fact that freights were again firmer, and freight room was quoted scarce at that, while New York was quiet. But there was a fair demand for shipment notwithstanding, and the speculative demand was active, a great many purchases being made in full faith that "corn is worth" at least 50c in this market. Seller this month, or No. 2 cash, sold only ⅛c above seller October, ranging on the Early Board at 47@47⅜c, and at the same quotations on 'Change, opening and closing at 47⅜c. No. 1 was quiet at 47⅝c. Rejected closed firm at 45c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 47⅝c; 32,300 bu No. 2 at 47⅜c; 5,600 bu do at 47⅛c; 21,000 bu do at 47c; 5,600 bu do at 46⅞c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 48c afloat; 2,400 bu rejected at 45½c; 1,600 bu do at 45⅝c; 2,000 bu do at 45c; 3,000 bu yellow at 48⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 48c; 2,000 bu do at 47⅞c; 6,600 bu do at 47⅜c. Total, 216,800 bu.

Oats were moderately active at yesterday's average on No. 2, but less steady, while rejected were higher, being scarce. No. 2 cash sold in fair demand for shipment, at 30⅝c, and varied with seller the month from 30⅝ @30⅞c. Seller October sold at 31@31⅛c; seller December at 32⅞c, and seller January at 33⅛c. The market closed strong, New York being reported firmer, which would probably have caused an advance had not our receipts been larger than usual. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 1 at 31⅜c; 600 bu at 31⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 31c; 19,000 bu No. 2 (Rock Island) at 31c; 71,400 bu do at 30⅞c; 3,000 bu do at 30¾c; 30,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 6,300 bu do at 30½c; 600 bu rejected at 28c; 1,800 bu do at 27⅞c; 1,200 bu do at 27⅜c; 1,200 bu do at 27¼c. Total, 187,800 bu.

Rye was in fair demand at yesterday's prices, and very steady, considering that there were more buyers than usual in the market; closing firm, with buyers at 62½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 at 63½c; 15,400 bu No. 2 at 62½c; 13,600 bu do at 62c; 13,400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu rejected at 58½c. Total, 43,000 bu.

Barley was active and firmer on cash lots of No. 2 in North Side and Central Elevators, being wanted for shipment, while the same grade in other houses was not wanted. The lower grades were unchanged. Options were active and irregular at ... for seller the month, and ... for seller October. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c, all in Northwestern; 3,000 bu do at 65⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 65¾c; 49,000 bu do at 65c, in North Side and Central; 400 bu do at 65⅛c; 5,000 bu do (regular) at ...

LATER.

No. 2 spring wheat at the Afternoon Board was only fairly active, and prices were a shade lower, with closing sales at $1.17⅜ seller the month ... at $1.17½ seller October. We note sales of 100 tcs lard at 8⅝c seller the year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,600	2,839	1,300
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	3,768	7,879	2,511
Total	9,755	16,466	4,826
Same time last week	8,307	15,997	3,979
Week before last	5,345	15,919	[illegible]

Shipments to-day, and for the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,904	3,796	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,304	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	9,324	[illegible]

CATTLE—The leading features of the market were unchanged ... [illegible] ...

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Graded Steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.10@5.50
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,150 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@900 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00@2.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
41 good shipping steers	1,265	$5.60
30 cows	[illegible]	3.75
19 rough fleshy steers	[illegible]	4.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts ... [illegible] ...

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts to-day were unexpectedly large, and with little or no demand, sellers found ... [illegible] ... The following:

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

CARGOES—The arrivals to-day were of a light character, and business at the wholesale docks ruled quiet—the sales effected being made at former prices. "A" sawed shingles were in fair inquiry at $3.25@3.50 per 1,000, afloat; lath sold at $2.12½, and pickets were held at $8.00. Stock boards ... [illegible]

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Joist and scantling	$11.75@12.00
Good boards and strips	14.00@18.00
Coarse to common boards and strips	12.75@13.50
Choice mill run	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

Following were the ruling rates of freight from the points named to Chicago:

Pere Marquette	[illegible]
Manistee	[illegible]
Muskegon	[illegible]
Pentwater	[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]
White Lake	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]
Oconto	[illegible]
Menominee	[illegible]
Red River	[illegible]
Sturgeon Bay	[illegible]
Ford River	[illegible]

Cargo of schr Arrow, from Holland, ... m ft common mixed, at $12.00. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo of schr David Dall, from Grand River, ... m ft joist, scantling, and fencing, at $12.00; ... m ft hemlock, at $10.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was active and quotations were without important change. We quote:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	[illegible]
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upward	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards, joist, scantling, and small timber, 16 ft and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]
Ash	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Hickory plank	[illegible]
Hickory axletrees	[illegible]
Maple axletrees	[illegible]
Cherry	[illegible]
Whitewood	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Basswood	[illegible]

ON TRACK.

The receipts were fair, and dealers were generally realizing at our quotations:

A, or star sawed	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

BUTTER—The local and shipping demand was fair, and the market ruled steady ... [illegible] ...

BAGGING— ... [illegible] ... We repeat our list, as follows: ...

BRAN— ... [illegible] ...

BUILDING MATERIALS— ... [illegible] ...

COFFEES— ... [illegible] ...

CANDLES— ... [illegible] ...

COOPERAGE— ... [illegible] ...

CHEESE— ... [illegible] ...

COAL— ... [illegible] ...

FRUITS AND NUTS— ... [illegible] ...

FISH— ... [illegible] ...

GREEN FRUITS—The offerings were large, at unchanged prices. ... [illegible] ...

HAY— ... [illegible] ...

HIDES— ... [illegible] ...

IRON AND STEEL—Prices were again firm and nominally unchanged: ... [illegible] ...

LEATHER— ... [illegible] ...

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK— ... [illegible] ...

NAILS— ... [illegible] ...

OILS— ... [illegible] ...

POULTRY AND GAME— ... [illegible] ...

POTATOES— ... [illegible] ...

RICE— ... [illegible] ...

SOAPS— ... [illegible] ...

SUGARS— ... [illegible] ...

SYRUPS— ... [illegible] ...

SPICES— ... [illegible] ...

SALT— ... [illegible] ...

STARCH— ... [illegible] ...

SODA AND SALERATUS— ... [illegible] ...

TEAS— ... [illegible] ...

TOBACCO— ... [illegible] ...

WOOD—Is firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Beech, $7.50; maple, $9.00; hickory, $9.50; slabs, $5.50, delivered.

WOOL— ... [illegible] ...

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 13—... [illegible] ...

FRANKFORT, Sept. 13.— ... [illegible] ...

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Rentes, ... [illegible] ...

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands ... [illegible] ...

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—In dry goods ... [illegible] ...

Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, ... [illegible] ...

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts ... [illegible] ...

Hogs—Receipts very light. Market quiet and a shade higher. Sales at $4.25 to $4.60 for common to choice.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.— ... [illegible] ...

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged ... [illegible] ...

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.— ... [illegible] ...

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Unchanged at ... [illegible] ...

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—COTTON—Held higher; ... [illegible] ...

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.— ... [illegible] ...

DETROIT.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and prices ½c higher for bulk meats and bacon.

Other articles unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 13.

[illegible]

CLEARED ... Sept. 13.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Dissters.

[illegible]

Collisions from Careless Anchoring.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

16 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Summary of Bishop Whitehouse's Annual Address.

Confirmations—Church Institutions—The Rendering of the Services.

The Bishop and Mr. Cheney—The Trials of the Church.

How Collections and Assessments Shall be Taken up.

Purity of the Church and Piety of its Members.

MORNING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME REFORMERS.

Meeting of the Prohibition Club—A Temperance Ticket Talked of—Resolutions and Speeches.

PHILADELPHIA VISITS CHICAGO.

City Officials in Quest of a Good Time and Valuable Information.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

An Unknown.

The Mystery Still Unsolved.

Political.

Announcements.

Courtesies Acknowledged.

Personal.

Accidents.

Meteorological.

Miscellaneous.

Brink's City Express.

1,000 Lots.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Official Visit of the Government Inspectors—Work Already Accomplished—What is Promised.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

AQUATIC.

THE TURF.

Northern Pacific Bonds.

Fires.

War Department Weather Report.

Dry Goods.

To Contractors.

Riverside.

Illinois Methodist Conference.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MARRIED.

DIED.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE.

SARATOGA.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Effie and Four-Leaved Clover.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL AND HIS LAST LEGS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MINSTRELS.

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GOLDEN SHOWERS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

CAMILLE, Or, The Fate of a Coquette.

THE IRISH TUTOR.

A GRAND RECEPTION BALL WILL BE GIVEN BY Syria Lodge, No. 451, I.O.O.F., AT GERMAN HOUSE.

WANTED TO RENT.

SEWING MACHINES.

TO LEASE.

PERSONAL.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE

DRY GOODS,

BANKRUPT SALE.

Entire Stock of a Country Store,

AT AUCTION.

THERE WILL BE A SALE OF

40 LOTS 40

Austin, on Friday, Sept. 15.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 Beautiful LOTS, IN A. J. HAWHE'S SOUTH PARK SUBDIVISION.

Near the Great SOUTH PARKS, And within one block of Hyde Park Trains, on Monday, Sept. 18,

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

45 Residence Lots IN ENGLEWOOD TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION On FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

DryGoods, Linen Goods, WOOLLEN GOODS,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

The Largest and Most Attractive Sale of the Season!

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

500 pkgs. New Crop Teas,

The Entire Stock of a Grocer

By COLBY & WIRTS.

340 Fulton-st., Thursday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

FOR SALE.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACHINERY.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

LOST AND FOUND.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINANCIAL.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Dissolves His Partnership with Hall and Sweeney.

Progress of the Investigation by the Citizens' Committee.

Continuation of Arguments in the Injunction Suit.

Extra Treasury Sale of Gold—The Money and Stock Market.

Terrific Explosion ... Torpedo